In a Shameful Maze of Hopeless Contradictions

GENERALS ARE COMPELLED

By the Merciless Labori to Yield Fatal Admissions.

THEIR SOLE REFUGE NOW

is to Hake Sespegoats of Their Doad Accomplices-If Paty da Clam Came to Rennes !

Rennes, Aug. 26.- 'Dead men tell no tales." This is the barricade behind which General Mercier and the general staff has intrenched themselves.

But there is one weak poin in their defense-Colonel Du Paty de Clam-and the military clique knew it and are striving to the utmost to keep him out of M. Labori's clutches. If they can prevent De Paty De Clam, who is called the 'sick man of the Dreyfus affair," from appearing at the witness bar, they can effectively put the silence of the tumb between truth and justice. M. Labori is fighting tooth and nail to drag him into court, but Colonel Jouaust persists in refusing him the necessary assistance. He declines to send reputable doctors to officially report upon the state of Du Paty De Clam's health, which every Dreyfusand firmly believes is only diplomatically affected and that he will recover quickly enough after the trial.

Mr. Labori hit the nall on the head to day when, replying to General Mercler's fast remarks, he exclaimed: "Always the dead . Sandherr dead; Henry dead; Du Paty De Clam is not coming."

Colonel Jouannt Immediately cut him short, declaring he must not make observations, and M. Labori staggered and fell back into his seat with a despairing

Colonel Jouanst was not so particular in stopping the stream of irrevelant gos-sip which flowed from the lips of the military witnesses who have filed before the court for the past fortnight.

While, however, the Dreyfusards be-Heve Du Paty De Clam is not seriously ill they feel a secret dread, which is expressed in the significant remark, not infrequently heard: "Sandherr is dead; Henry committed suicide and De Paty De Clam will die."

The confrontation today of Colon-Maurel, Captain Freystaetter and General Mercier was an instinctive exposure of the fraud and dishonesty of the general staff, which the absence of the Du Pare De Clam alone prevented from beinf complete. The defense might demand that a rogatory commission be sent to examine De Paty De Clam on his sick bed. But M. Labori and Demange despair of obtaining satisfactory results therefrom. They want Do Paty De Clam in court and turn the screws of the rack

No one among the ublic who entered the court room this morning and again found himself entangled in M. Bertillon's cryptagraphic juggelry anticipated the thrilling scenes to be enacted before the court adjourned. M. Bertillon talked for two hours, during which time even Colonel Jouann felt constrained more than once to bring him to the print. Then M. Labori popped a few questions, which, when the president of the court-martial condescionded to admit them, were answered in an off-hand manner by the witness, who thought fit to show contempt by barely looking at M. Labori and to proceed, at the same time, to pack on his voluminous parcels and diagrams.

Captain Dreyfux also spoke a few words repudiating Bertillon's direct denunciations, and then a milliary witness was put to explain to the judges what aged to be countly obscure. All this was utter gibberish to the general public and the courtalists, most of whom left the court room and sauntered up and down the court yard, leaving three-fourths of

All flocked back however, when M. Labori rose and asked that Captain Freystanter be called to the bar. Everybody know the significance of his appearance and dead silence fell upon the court as the title setgrant usher returned, conhierang a talk keen-looking man, seemingly every inch a soldler, in his parade uniform of a captain of the marine inexpers he breast, the rea ribbon resette d an officer of the Legion of Honor, a with complete accordiy of demeaner, he and De Bolsdeffre who were him sidelong, rancorous glanges, which he did not see as he murched with eyes

front of Colonel Jouanst, he smartly gave the military salute, took of his kepi, dereau discovered." formal questions as to his name and like in a resenant tone, which he maintained Never once did his voice fatter. Neve did it degenerate into hourse crooking, as Colonel Maurel's did when Catain Frey statter, looking straight in the eyes and with astounding calmness, gave him

Cataly Proystnetter's opening statement was a discharge of grapeshot for the Mercier gang. He enumerated four documents that were secretly communicated to the 184 tribanal. The first has been to explain to you can early be carried idduced in its support. The second was on under your eyes and if you like I will the "camaille de Da-" document, which again read the notes." Roars of laughter has not been shown to Drevfus at all. The third was the D'Avignon letter, sup- Jouanet, president of the court martial, porting the second, which therefore falls who said: "Oh, no; do not trouble yourto the ground with it, while the fourth | self." was the Paniszarndi dispatch, which has

been proved incorrectly translated and so wearisome that the audience brought ruled out of the court by Colonel Jou-

This was the precious selection of waste paper which was deliberately community cated to the judges in 1994 and which swayed their judgment. The announcement that the Panissardi dispatch was one of the secret documents and was another hard blow to Mercier's reputation, because he had declared in his deposition that this dispatch was not communicated to the tribunal in 1894. M. Labori neked Colonel Maurel to explain his declaration that only one document was read. Maurel gave the Jesuitical reply "I did not say only one was read. I said I only read A wave of indignation passed over the

audience, and his ears were assailed with a tempest of hisses and "Oh's" which were repeated when he repeated in a distracted way that he had only read one. Captain Freystgetter did not hesitate a second when M. Labori naked him if he maintained his open statement. He replied: "Not only did I read the documents, but Colonel Maurel read them and made a commentary after each." This was the lie direct to Colonel Maurel, who did not protest, but merely objected to the term "commentary," Maurel thus stands before the world as a self-confessed liar. His endeavors to throw mud at Captain Freestactter by cynically asking why the latter had not spoken before the last five years, only recoiled on himself and placed Captain in a more creditable light. Captain Freystaetter's candid design that if he did wrong he did it unwittingly, and that when he knew of it he obeyed the dictates of his conscience, evoked a murmur of admiration.

M. Labori then caller Mercier again to the stand, to drive him into a corner on the Panizzardi dispatch, but Mercier was first allowed to question Captain Freyetgetter, endeavoring to catch him on a question regarding the Robin shell. His deliberate attempt to make Captain Freystactter out a lian was a specimen of the disgraceful tactics of the military clique, The audience shuddered when he cried: "I have caught Captain Freystaetter in a deliberate lie."

Almost anyone else would have struck Mercier down, but Captain Preystaetter gave a splendid example of coolness and self-control in the face of such on outrageous attack. He confronted General Mercler with the same undaunted but coldly defiant demeanor as he maintained toward the judges, whereas General Mercler and Colonel Maurel were barely able to contain themselves in their concentra-

The people in the court room gazed upon this extraordinary scene with a fever of excitement, straining forth with eyes bulging, drinking in every word and gesture of a three-cornered duel-a simple captain against a general and a colonel. Captain Freystaetter replied stoutly and without a tremor of voice that he did not say the document referred to the Robin shell, but to m shell. This simple retort exposed Mercier's craftiness, and Captain Freystaetter, in a convincing manner, repeated his declaration that the Panizzardi dispatch was communicated to the court martial, quoting its opening words and

thus atly contradicting Mercler. Then it was that M. Labort saw his ppening to force upon Colonal Jounust the ecessity of bringing Du Paty De Clam into court, as, in the face of the contradictory declaration of General Mercler and Captain Freystaetter, the evidence of Paty De Clam would alone decide the the dessier, including the explanations

sent with the documents. When M. Labori tackled him, however, Mercler saw the trap and immediately shifted his ground, declaring that he had made a mistake in saying that Du Paty De Clam compiled the dossler, since he had been informed by General De Bolsdeffre that the late Colonel Sandherr compiled it. This is the dying effort of the general staff to bide behind the veil of death, and the audience shuddered with disgust, Labort uttering his despairing cry: "Always the dead, always the dead."

Today's session tore the last shred of credit from Mercler, but added the name of Freystaetter to the little roll of heroes who have risked everything in the defense of Dreyfus. One needs to be in the very midst of the storm of passion now raging moral courage to which Captain Freystantter has risen in coming forward to the defense of the troth against the army chiefs. They are simply furious at the thorough exposure, and all blame Maurel for falling into the trap laid for him by M. Labori in Thursday's cross examination, although it is difficult to see what else Maurel could have done,

After the court room had been cleared and all the public were supposed to be excluded, General Mercier accosted Colonel Maurel in the court yard and gave him a piece of his mind, even going to the extent of calling him a blockhead. Maurel vainly protested his helpleseness and the impossibility of warding off Labort's home thrusts in view of Captain Freyhim in a temper.

PROCEEDINGS IN DET AIL

Following are the proceedings in detail: The re-appearance on the stage of the court martial today, of the properties of metal, from which any the returned etcr, was the signal of an outburst of a year ngo. Hadding a head high and hifarity on the present audience. Before continuing his demonstration M. Bernillon walked into the court room passing in replied to the comments upon his evidence front of General Merrier, Raget, Gone yesterday. In regard to the prisoner's sitting in exclamation of "Oh, the wretch," the spethe front row of witness and who gave challet asserted that if Dreyfus, who had up to that time retained his self-possession, so far forg at himself at that particufixed on the judges toward the platform. ler point as to insuit the witness, it was This he ascended. Coming to a half in obviously due to the agitation "when he saw his method of fabricating the bor-

"My extraordinary ingenious demonstration yesterday proves the excellence of my evenem," added the witness.

M. Bertillon thes resumed the exposition of the technicalities of his system , waveing around charts, places, etc. Here followed a re-enantment of scenes similar to those of yesterday. The prisoner was apourently quite indifferent to what was going on and the judges and counsel alone oftempted to follow the specialist in his interminable exptographic problems. The witness was heard to say during his demonstration: "The system I have the honor greeted the deprecatory reply of "olonal

As the comedy was prolonged it grew

ruled out of the court by Colonel Jou-aust in the present trial as utterly un-M. Jaures, a member of the chember of deputies and a strong Dreyfueard, openly showed the impatience, but was not rebuked for so doing. M. Bertillon, at one point, advanced alleged proofs against the prisoner, namely, in the Dreyfus papers seized at the war office and in which the specialist said he found two words had been traced. As he proceeded the witness became imbedded in paraphernalla. His lecture, delivered in funeral tones, begun to pall on the judges, who finally only paid the utmost cursory attention to the examples submitted. One of M. Bertillon's demonstrations was handed to Dreyfus, who closely scrutinized it and returned the paper with a disdainful shrug of his shoulders and with-

out uttering a word. In summing up the results of his test, M. Bertillon said: "Fully understanding the responsibility of so positive state ments, on my soul and conscience I declare today, as I did in 1894, on my oath, that the bordereau is the work of the prisoner here." (Sensation).

COMING TO ESTERHAZY

Dreyfus heard this assertion unmo The witness was asked by the court how he explained the similarity of the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Es sterhany, to which he replied that since 1894 Esterhazy may have practiced imitating writing of the bordereau in order to render possible the substitution of himself for the prisoner. In support of this theory, M. Bertillon produced a fresh array of plates, which, he alleged, proved his hypothesis in regard to Esterhazy. There were numerous murmurs of assent and dissent. The witness pointed out that in Esterhazy's writing there were certain callgraphic blunders, which, he asserted did not exist in the original bordereau, but were found in reproductions of the document in consequence of imperfectness in the methods employed to reproduce them. This, he continued, tended to prove that Esterhaly had appropriated the writing of these reproductions. "Esterhazy, exclaimed M. Bertillon, "Is a man of straw, and a scoundrel. I have soid this ever since the commencement of the Zola

There was a sensation in court at this emark , which was turned to laughter as the witness, in his excitement, knocked his portfolios to the ground. M. Demange asked M. Bertillon if he had supplied Esterhazy's handwriting to the same tests as the bordereau. The witness replied in the affirmative, explaining, however, that the tests were less complete than in the case of the prisoner.

Counsel reminded the witness that he said in 1894 that he found in a bordereau a cryptographic signature, "Alfred Dreyfus." M. Bertillon replied that he was not positive on this point, to which, he added, he attached "no importance what-

Referring to M. Bertillon's statements yesterday that he found in the bordereau words Dreyfus was in the habit of using in documents of the war office, M. Demange asked how the witness accounted you, gentlemen, less than any one," for this and the specialist explained with added, looking steadily at the judges. counterpart of the precautions taken by the prisoner when he wrote the bordereau, "That is my hypothesis" said the wilness, "many similar ones can be found." (Murmurs of disapproval).

ONLY AN HYPOTHESIS

M. Labori asked how M. Bertillon reco ciled the result of the present, experiwritten by Dreyfus tracing Esterhazy's handwriting, with his opinion in 1894, that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus, unless it has been most carefully forged, To this M. Bertillon replied that it was only a hypothesis, whereupon M. Labori remarked that the forgery was then of such a nature as to constitute proof in favor of Dreyfus, "yet today it is made proof against him."

Continuing, cohnsel said: "Since the witness admits Esterhazy has veriten by in France to appreciate the height of the same mathematical methods as Drey. fus, why has be attributed the bordercau to Drevfus, rather than to Esterhazy?" M. Bertillon-It was on Dreyfus' pad be the writer." that the keyword "interest" was found, this word.

Esterhazy is a truitor?

question to the witness. (Sensation).

M. Labort, continuing his questions,

must have foreseen the appearance on the scene of a man so eminent as M. Ber. prisoner's guilt. (Sensation.) tillon, capable of imagining a system so ingenious as the one he exposed today. (Laughter.)

M. Bertillon retorted that in his orderion a man of the ability of the accused could have made a model line in a quarter of an hour, every time he had occu-

Replying to further questions, M. Rerto those in the bordereau.

Counsel pointed out that it was impos sible to maintain the hypothesis that Exterhazy was a man of straw, since, in 1897, when he might have very well ad. mitted writing the bordereau, he had confessed nothing. The reasoning of M. to the ground.

DBEYFUS IN REPLY

After a short incidental discussion of the writer of the forgery which it was ment believed was perpetrated by order of the prefect of police. Colonel Jounust asked the prisoner if he had anything to say the prisoner if he had anything to say Major Carriere asked the court to con-in reply to the witness, and the attention from Colonel Maurel and Captain Frayhim. Those are the circumstances under of age. He deposed, saying: "I was a only informed of the act of treason in which I uttered the word. I have nothing to reply to the deposition of the wift-belief in the prisoner's guilt was due to Captain Propularities adhered to his ness. But there is one thing of which I the evidence of experts and Colonal Hen- statement that a shell was mentioned in the sitg.

BULLETIN OF The Wichita Baily Eagle.

WICHITA, KANGAS SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1899

Wichita. Sunday, August 27. 1899 Weather For Wichita Today: Fair: warmer: south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY 1. Generals Hopeleasly Tangled Effect of the Kalper's Defeat

2. Time Settlers Have to Pay In How Pope Lee Spends a Day

3. Wichita Livestock Markets Wheat Weak and Lower Some Improvement in Stocks

Dewey's First Gauser in Wichits Sedgwick Lends to Hornes

5. Wichita GettingTired of Old Lines Big Vein of Coal Discovered

Social Gossip of the Week Meeret of Drevins Case

7. Russin's Meddling With Alanka

8 Hatters of Local Import Transvas's Military Forces

9. Question of Lots Incorrigibility Oklahoma Tax Decision 10. Half-Pare for the Youngsters

Story of Two Awfai Hypocrites 2. Engle's Sunday Editorial Page

3. Toledo's Agnostic Makes Asswe Meaning of Donster and Bordereau Englishman on Our Constitution Of the Great Peuman, Speacer

6 Some Midseason Fashious Women and City Bestaurants Proper Care of the Natis

am absolutely sure, and that is that I am not the writer of the bordereau." Referring to his papers which were seized at the war office, Dreyfus said it would not be strange to see notes written by officers altered. He added: "I was shown yesterday a note relative to General De Miribel. There were in the document corrections made by the chief of department himself, which shows that immediately after having written a note he handed it to the chief of department.

Referring to the so-called blotting pad letter, witness said: "This letter is perfectly genuine. Madame Dreyfus can doubt the word of Mme. Dreyfus and some confusion that it was a necessary ment commissary, Major Carpiers, called VALERIO BACKS BERTILLON

"In order to make out that he was the victim of a plot." (Sensation). Asked his upon Captain Valerio of the artillery, to opinion of the letter from Mathieu Drey- explain M. Bertillon's system and to give fus called the "blotting pad letter" from an opinion on the subject. The captain which, the specialist alleged, the prisoner said he thought M. Bertillon's evidence took the keyword for his work on the might be summarized in a sentence: bordereau, M. Bertillon replied that he had "The bordereau was doctored and the matter, especially in view of the fact no opinion on the subject but he mainthat General Mercier had said in his dep- tained that the letter had been written writing, or writing with a key, the key ceition that Du Pary De Clam complied by the same system as the bordereau, word "interest" being found on the biot-Dreyfus."

"The system," continued the captain, was evidently devised to offer the prisoner two means of escape. Either he dereau by pointing to the difference of ments, namely, that the bordereau was the handwriting, or he would contend nents were traced over his writings. "However complicated the ingenuity of the human mind might appear," continued the witness, "I propose to show; "First-That the document was fabri-

"Second-That it was fabricated neans of the key word 'interest.' "Third-That documents written by the risoner in the war office contained words critten by means of the same key. "Fourth-That the forgery was intended

o enable the prisoner to plead there was a plot neginat him. "Fifth-That the prisoner alone could

Captain Valerio then attempted to and Esterhazy might have had access to prove his hypothesis, traversing practically the same ground as laboriously M. Labori-Does M. Bertillon admit that covered by M. Bertillon. During the course of which he pointed to what he Colonel Jouanst refused to put the alleged were conclusive proofs of the

value of M. Bertillon's system. The witness declared that as he wished asked M. Bertillon's opinion as to what to remain on scientific ground he would system of defense might have been em- not attempt to define the motives actuatployed by the writer of the bordereau if ing the writer of the bordereau; but he the document had been found on him, we been Dreyfus, etaoinshrdlunpunpunpu The witness in a confused and inaudible was convinced it could only have been tone, declared that the prisoner would Dreyfus. Esterhazy had declared himself have then maintained the document was to be the writer, but that could not be stantier's testimony. Finally Mercier left a forgery and would have adduced it as true, because he had proved that the bordereau was forged. In conclusion Cap-M. Labori-In that case the prisoner tain Valerio declared the court now had in its possession material proof of the

DREYFUS DENIES ALL

When Dreyfus was asked the usual a repetition of M. Bertillon's and that plied equally to Valerio.

ed wurds in minutes written by him in ident of the court to ask General Mercler illon admitted that he had discovered in the war office. Dreyfus pointed out that Esterhany's writings peculiarities similar those manuals were written in the presence of witnesses. He also dwelt upon the fact that he had already acknowleiged the genuineness of the "blotting pad letter," which he reaffirmed, adding that the hypothesis that he doctored the bordereng in order to have means of defease feil to the ground of itself, since he Bertillon, counsel asserted, therefore, fell had never attempted to turn the system to use. (Sensation.)

"All M. Bertillon's measurements are false, all, without exception." exclaimed the prisoner vehemently, amid excite

STRONG MAN FOR DREYFUS

of all present was immediately riveted stattter. As Captain Praystactter, his lips yesterday. "M. Bertillon," the pris- ergy, he created a good impression. He

ry and Colonel Du Paty de Ciam. I the commentary submitted to the generation of documents which were communicated to us, the judges, in a private of November 2. I maintain that it was m. (Great sensation.) The secret dos.

"First-A biographical dossier, imputing to Dreyfus acts of treason committed at the pyrotechnic school at Bourges, at the military college and while on the head-

and-The document known as the Cette de canalile de D-' document.
"Third-A letter which by showing re-semblance of the handwriting proved the

genuineness of the 'cette canalle De impossible to communicate in 1994 of D—' document and which was called cerning the Robin shell. D- document and which was called the 'D'Avignon letter. ((Cries of "Oh'.') Fourth-A telegram from a foreign mil-Itary attache very distinctly asseverating the prisoner's guilt."

A great sensation and lively interruptions followed this statement. "This telegram, if I remember rightly," continued the witness, "was in the following terms: 'Dreyfus is arrested. Em-"Ob, oh.")

MAUREL IS CRUSHED

Colonel Maurel jumped up simultar ly and asked for permission to speak. Their action caused intense excitement, became breathless as Colonel Maurel stood up and both the former judges confronted each other with almost deflant looks.

At this juncture General Mercler and

Colonel Maurel said: "I have only a word to say. The other day, Maitre Labori drew me from the ground of argument to the ground of secret deliberations. I told him I had only read a single document. These were the words 'I only read one document.' I did not say only one document had been read. (Sensation). I did not go any further than that and did not wish to violate the secret of the judges' deliberations." Continuing Colonel Maurel said: reply to questions of counsel for the defense, who would have made me say more than I wished, I declare only one of the documents was read by me. After reading that document I handed the other to the clerk, saying 'I am tired.'

This caused a sensation and interrup tions almost developing into uproarious ness, which caused Colonel Jouanst to maintain silence. Colonel Maurel trambled as he spoke, and was greatly excited and troubled. The fingers of his right hand opened and shut nervously while those of his left kept up a tatoo on the bar of the witness stand.

Captain Freystaetter stendfastly ignored his former colleague, his cold, determined attitude having an immense effect on the audience, whose great agitation increased as exciting incidents followed. M. Labori asked if Colonel Maurel confirmed the explanations of Captain Freystaetter and what the latter had said in regard to Colonel Maurel. The latter replied: "I answer with all frankness and all truth. I only listened to the reading of the documents very absently. It was not intersting." (Shouts of "oh, oh" and much laughter).

The witness concluded with saying: "That is all, monsiever le president. I remember nothing else.

Captain Freystagiter was then requested to definitely give his recollections concerning the production of a secret document at the court-martial of 1894. His manner was quiet and collected as he replied: "Not only did I see them, but I assert that Colonel Maurel had them In hand. What is more, I assert that he made a commentary of each document which passed through his hands." (Immense sensation).

Colonel Maurel, very pale, ne protested against the use of the word "commentary," which caused laughter, "I could not have acted as Captain Freystactter asserts," said Maurel. "I was would dany being the author of the bor- too conscious of my duty, to allow myself to influence in any way the judges, whose president, I was, and if what Capthat it was a plot, by showing the docu- tain Freystaetter has just said in regard to me had been done in my presence, if the president had attempted to exercise pressure on me as a judge, if he attempted to influence me, notwithstanding his age, rank or functions, I would have reminded him of his duty. I would not have waited five years before coming forward to provoke an audience in open court. I have finished. I will say no more in reply to Captain Freystactter."

THE CAPTAIN CINCHES IT Addressing Colonel Jouaust, Captain Freystaetter said: "My excuse for my attitude, my colonel, is my imorance of the legal regulations. I did not know at all that it was forbidden to make any communication in the judge's room. (Sensation.) Moreover, April 8 last I wrote

to Colonel Maurel, clearly explaining everything I intended to do when I learned that it was irregular to communicate documents in the judge's rooms." Colonel Maurel admitted the truth of his statement, adding: "Captain Freystaetter referred to doubts which had been awakened in his mind by Colonel Henry's forgery. He spoke of the anguish by which his conscience was tortured. I did not reply to Captain Freyfactier, because I am accustomed to al-

low every one the liberty of his opinion.

In my opinion, every one ought to guide his ship his own way." M. Labori requested the judges to more that no contradiction was effered to Captain Freystaetter's statement that thhe Panizzardi telegram of November 2 was emmunicated privately to the judges in section the prisoner pointed out that 1894; and under these circumstance the evidence of Captain Valerio was only General Mercier having testified that he sequently his reply to the latter ap- | should not be communicated, and whereas he had also testified that the order Reference having been made to doctor- was carried out, counsel begged the presfor an explanation of this statement. which entirely contradicted his evidence

> (Sengation.) MERCIER'S SHABBY TRICK

General Mercier, who had paid rapt attention to what was going on, pointed out that Captain Preystacties had spoken of an act of treason, alleges to have been described at the fife court smartial as having been committed by Dreyfus at the Pyrotechnic school, adding that Preystactter seemed to retain very exact recoffections of the documents communicated, and asked what was referred to in the letter mentioned.

Captain Freystaetter replied: "It referred to a shell. I see the document perfectly in my mind's eye."

General Morder-So, Captain Frey. on Dreyfus, who explained how the ex- breast glittering with decorations, ad- statter is caught in the very act of ly-clamation "Oh, the wretch!" escaped his vanced with firm step and an air of en- ing. (Lond protests.) I repeat it," the general repeated coully, amid renewed oner said, "was constantly turning to- wore a short beard, turning gray, and a protests. "As a matter of fact, the ward me while testifying, and calling me flowing blonde mustache. His hair is al- Robin shell to which he refers was only the guilty man. I reforted 'wretch' to most white, though he is only 40 years adopted by Germany in 1886. We were

of November 2, I maintain that it was not communicated to the court of 1896. Captain Freystacter—I am certain that there was a telegram with the words. Dreyfus is arrested. Emissary warned. There was something else which I do not remember. As regards the reply General Mercier has just made to me. I insist I have not said there was a document mentioning particulars. But I only testific that of which I am absolutely certain General Mercier reiterated that it we

M. Labori then said: "In view of the in cidents ocurring. I must instat once mo Monsieur le President, faat the o of Colonel Du Paty de Ciam be ined into by impartial physicians. (containing the secret document, was pre-pared by Colonel Du Paty de Claim."

General Mercler, interruptly pardon me; I said I had learned from General De Botsdeffre that the patings was brought by Colonel Paty de Claim. But I also said Colonel Sandherr prepared the package. (Sensation.) package. (Sensation.)

M. Labori-Always the dead Saniherr, the dead Henry, the dead, Their testimony is constantly being cited.
Colonel Jouanst protested against thes

words, as being out of order, and M. La-bori resumed his seat in silonce. This incident, which terminated with the evidence of Captain Freystactise, dience. The Dreyfusarus were jubilant. M. Paraf-Joufal, a draughtsman, was called for the defense. He was accomproposed to refute a portion of M. Bertillon's problems. The witness said, amid laughter, that the demonstration would occupy no less than two hours. He then proceeded to chalk a number lof callgraphic signs on the blackboard and presented to the court photographs of the writing of the bordereau and the prisoner's handwriting, pointing ont their dis similarities and entering into elaborate explanations, which were not concluded en. at 11:50 a. m., the court adjourned for the day.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN EUROPE Fifty-One Cases and 18 Deaths in

Oporto-The Scourge In Russia. Oporto, Aug. 28.—One new case of the bubonic plague is office v reported to-Up to and including yesterday, ft cases have been reported, of which ment having acceded to the general demand for the establishment of a sanitary cordon in a manner permitting communinding districts. Madrid, Aug. 26.JThe Spanish consul Lisbon telegraphs to this city that two fresh cases of the plague were today discovered between Lisbon and Oporto. He adds that one new case has occurred in

ng a demonstration against the isolation rules, and riots are feared there. St. Petersburg, Aug. 28.-Many evidences point to the fact that the outbreak of Astrakhan, capital of the government of the same name, is really bubonic plague Many cases have resulted fatally. The Duke of Oldenburg, who is president of a committee for combatting the plague, been sent to Astrokhan, ac nied by some distinguished doctors.

Oporto, where the merchants are mak-

THERE ARE SEVERAL OTHERS Bryan No Longer Calls Silver the

Main Issue. Kaneas City, Mo., Aug. M .- Hon, Willcontinue to discuss silver," ting sliver in the background. I am not. other greats issues and it will be given When a new bahy is born in a household the parents do not expel the other children. Because the Democrataic party is making a fight on imperialism, militarism and trusts is no reason why we send should gather all these children into our arms and fight for them."

FAST MAIL TRAINS COLLIDE On the Rock Island West of Manual City- Nobody Is Hart.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. M.-Two fast mail trains on the Rock Island, running at a speed of thirty miles an hour, col lide this evening at Muncle station, ten miles west of Kansas City. Both locomotives were demolished, and one of them telescoped a mail car, but not a person was burt. The engines came together with whistles blowing. The engineers and firemen jumped after sounding the warning, which reached the mail clerks and baggagemen in time, and they also jumped. None of the couches were derailed. The trainment on the easthound Denver train had ignored orders which gave the westbound train the right of way.

FIVE WARDNER PRISONERS

Wallace, Idaho, Aug. N.-Last night George Graddock, Joseph Inman, Jerry Cronin, Alex Wills and Patrick Addudal. under indictment for the murder of is also missing. The county is thoroughly armsed and every effort to being made for their capture. The manner of the that Prince Homentone instants on a disescape is unknown, but no one doubts that bribery played an Important puri.

FUNSTON AND THE TWENTIETH Will Sail for Home on the Tarter

About September 5, Kanzas City, No., Aug. 26-A cable gram to a local paper from Manila today eays: The Twentieth Kaneas regiment and General Function have been amigned to sail on the United States framsport Tarter about Siplember L. The Turiar will go to San Francisco by way of Hong Kong. Nine officers and 40 min of the regiment have been discharged to date and 150 are sick. None of the invalids are in danger.

McMinley Arrives in Pittsburg Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 26-The special carrying President McKinley and porty arrived at 9:25 this evening. The president and Mrs. McEinley were taken to the residence of Boyers Picairs, saverintendent and general manager of the Pennsylvania ratiroad, whose special

guests they will be during their stay in

Kaiser William Was Caught by That Canal Defeat

HIS HUMILIATION PERSONAL

Administered by the Element He Always Coddled.

PARALYZED THE CABINET

And Left Political Chaos Lying Around Losso for a White-But the Maisor Will Try Agels.

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Berlin, Aug. 26.-The political situation this wook has been highly hotspeatime. The unexampled defeat of the government in the diet, which, after his emphatic utterance at Dortmund, was a personal defeat for Emperor William, has engrossed attention to the exclusion of almost everything else. The fact that the blow was dealt by the Conservatives, a party which has been favored and nursed for generations at the expense of every other party, made the event all the more sensational. The absence of his majesty complicated the situation, for, the cubinet. and the emperor not having expected the defeat of the canal bill, no provision was made as to what steps the government would take in such event. After the final vote both Prince Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor, and Dr. Von Miquel, vice prestdent of the council of ministers and Prussian minister of finance, not having any instructions, meither the caldnet nor have proved fatal. The governor has the government press knew what to say withdrawn his resignation, the governor or do. For several days political chaose reigned, even the opposition press being of a loss. Detailed reports had been wired to the emperor and every member of the cabinet participating in the debates and his ranjesty wrote and wired brief replies. in which, it was apparent, he felt a leven sense of personal outrage and meant to feal punishment to the worst blunderers and offenders. That, however, was insufficclent to let the cabinet see their way clear to shape their actions. It was only on Wednesday that the nation and the caldnet began to know precisely how the emperor stood and what were his intentions reparding the unprecedented situamet with since the establishment of the dietiffty years ago. Wednesday's and Thursday's crown councils, however, furnished light. It appeared that Emperor William, after mature reflection, had con-cluded not to dissolve the diet and not accept the resignation of the cabinet. was represented to his majesty that the elections might result in a majority for iam J. Bryan stopped here between trains the canal project, white the dismissal of today while enroute to Denver. "I shall the cabinet and the formation of a new Bryan in response to a reporter's query, and almost insurmountable difficulties. To adding: "There was a story from Des break with the Conservatives, forming al-Moines, Iowa, recently that I was put- most half the membership of the diet, another party strong enough to govern I will not. I was incorrectly reported. must be on hand, which was not the case. Silver will be placed alongside of the Anothy weighty reason with his majesty is the consideration, skillfully dwelt on its due share of consideration . I stand by the Conservative press, that the emby the Chicago Democratic platform, peror absolutely needs some party to restrain and fight the revolutionary elements, notably the Boctalists. The proposed partial reorganization of

the cabinet, relieving it of some of its inefficient members, like Baron Von Der from our household the older child. We Becke Vod Der Horst, the minister of war, has been postpoord to quiet times, his majesty meanwhile disciplining some of the most refractory officials, who, as delegates, voted and agitated against the canal bill. Being resolved on this, the present outcome of the crisis amounts to next to nothing. The emperor and the cabinet will continue to govern with the same party which brought on the crisis. This is all the more peculiar after the wild threats issueched in the entire press he the monthers of the government against the Conservatives and their leaders. These threats appeared for several days in such government organs as the Allegemeine Zeitung, Poftlache Correspon. denz. Neuster Nachrichten. Hamburger Correspondent and others. The crisis is so serious however, that every member of the extenet has been recalled to Ber-Un. President Hohenlighe even abandoned his usual summer trip to Auess, Austria, and will remain in the city for some time. The wildest remore and etatements pervaded the papers during the first balf of dulged in the hope of a radical change in the political system of Prussla-the autoelements and the coming to the frunt of the Liberale and the Industrial interests of the country. It was the premators and Obeyne and Smith to the Wardner riot injudicious publication of their hopes of April last, escaped from the stockade which startled the emperor and made time at Wardner. One of the soldler guards retrace his steps to the Conservative comp. The correspondent here of the Assurfated Press hears from a reliable source solution of the diet and the resigning of the exidant, while Dr. Von Mignet utowed the elffuntion in the light finally adopted by the emperor. Prince Honenloue, al. though he yielded, is treatly tired of office and cannot well bear the burdens

much longer. A most interesting feature of the sitnation was the attitude of the Conservatives. Out of revenge on Baron You Der Rucks Voe Day Horst, the Conservative dist resolved not to pass any bill of which be is the author or advocate. This buyexit has three far Seen exerted out. It intensely among the Vorwanta, which drift recorded the fact that the election to form till had been shelved for the same

The present session of the diet will soul close, probably by the end of next week, after the most precising business has been

The language of the Conservative and Agrarian papers is even more extrainti-mary. The Doutsche Agrar Cortsepondens, one of the main organs of the Agrarians, proclaimed that it was frigh time

(Continued on Second Page.)